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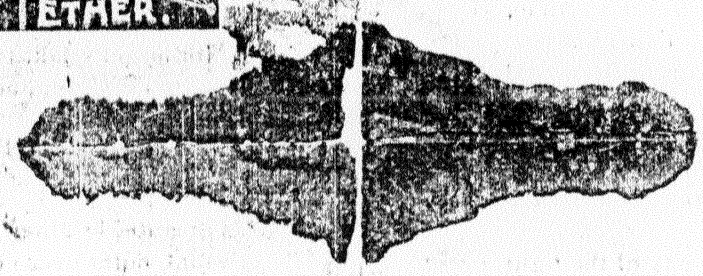


A NEW LIGHT

Amet's Ozo-Carbi

(PATENTED)

More Reliable
Than Electric

Brighter
Than Calcium

No Gasoline
No Ether
No Danger

Stereopticon and Film Exchange

W. B. MOORE, Mgr. 108 FRANKLIN STREET

CHICAGO

Amet's Ozo-Carbi Light.

Manufactured under patent No 393,737. Other U. S. and Foreign patents pending.

WHAT IS IT?

The "Ozo-Carbi" Light is the exhibitor's best friend—a light that will revolutionize the exhibition business—a new and wonderful discovery, and a rival of electricity.

It gives more light and costs less money than the best calcium (oxy-hydrogen or lime) light. *No saturator* or *vaporizer*, no *gasoline* or *ether*, *no trouble* or *danger*. It is always ready and can be used with any calcium jet or burner.

HOW IS IT MADE?

This wonderful light is made by burning carbide or acetylene gas with a compound (or modified form of oxygen) called gas "ozo." The gases are used in the same jet as oxygen and hydrogen are used in making the regular calcium or lime light.

Two tanks are used, one for the carbide and one for the "ozo" gas.

Ever since carbide or acetylene gas became a commercial article, many attempts have been made to utilize it for calcium light; but previous to Mr. Amet's discovery, all efforts to accomplish this have proved fruitless.

The burning of oxygen and hydrogen gas through a blowpipe to heat a piece of lime to white heat (for making a light), has been in use for many years, and until the present discovery, no improvement on the original method has been made.

Calcium light is an incandescent light and the intensity of the light depends upon the degree of heat to which the lime can be heated. *The hotter the lime, the brighter the light.* Acetylene or carbide gas has a greater number of heat units and produces a brighter heat than any other known single gas. Oxygen and acetylene *cannot* be burned together in a calcium jet; but the "ozo" gas and carbide gas burn in a calcium jet the same as hydrogen and oxygen.

The new mixed gases being so much richer and possessing so many more heat units than the oxy-hydrogen gas that less is consumed and a much brighter light is obtained.

THE "OZO" GAS AND CHEMICALS.

This gas is made by heating the mixed chemicals in a retort, and as the gas is made it passes through an "electro galvanic modifier." The chemicals used will not explode, burn or decrease in value by handling and shipping. In appearance they are dark red coarse powder, and upon application of heat gradually liberate the several different gases. The "ozo" gas is colorless, has but little odor, is not combustible and is no more dangerous to use than compressed air.

The method of making the gas is similar to the one generally used in making oxygen, but is simpler, inasmuch as *no* wash bottle is required. In half an hour sufficient gas (of both kinds) can be made for several hours' use.

BETTER THAN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

For general use on the road, the "ozo-carbi" light is far superior to electric light. The best electric light for stereopticon is obtained from direct current of 110 voltage, but unfortunately for the exhibitor, this current is seldom found. We do not claim this light to be stronger than an arc light that can be obtained from a direct current of this voltage; but we do claim the light to be superior to that obtained from low voltage *alternating* currents, such as are usually met with on the road.

An arc light from an alternating current is very noisy and unsteady and requires much time and attention to keep it burning.

The "ozo carbi" light is perfectly noiseless and steady and requires very little time or attention to keep a bright, steady light.

If you depend on electricity you will frequently be obliged to hire an electrician and occasionally will be charged an exorbitant price for the current used. Figuratively speaking, with the "ozo carbi" light, you furnish your own electricity and are your own electrician. *With this new [illegible] will succeed where others fail.*

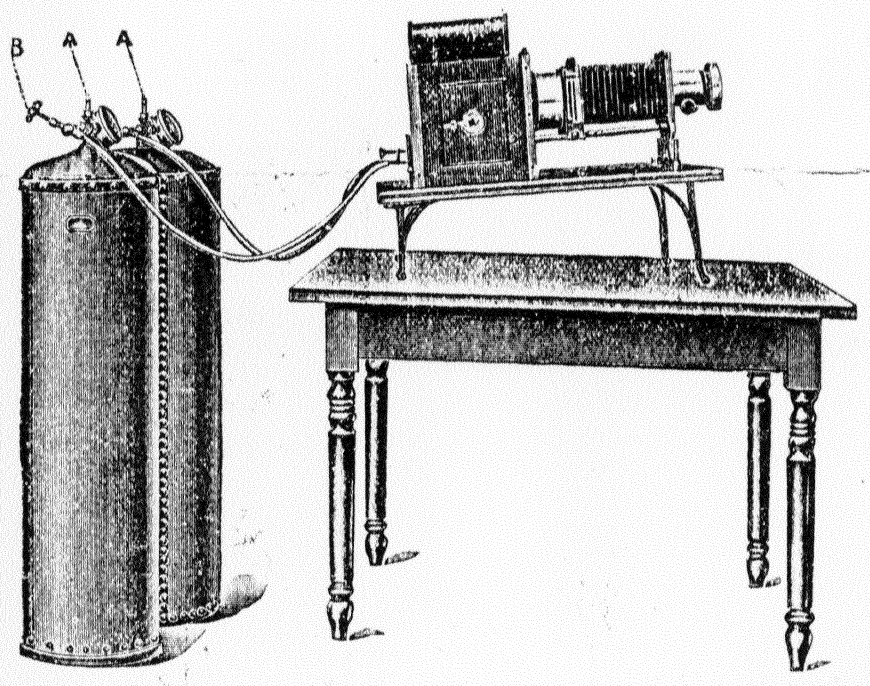
A GOOD LIGHT MEANS SUCCESS.

A good light to the exhibitor means *success* and a poor light means failure. Moving pictures require a much stronger light than a stereopticon slide. The latter is made of glass and remains stationary, while the former is made of celluloid and moves rapidly before the light. A picture should be sharp and distict, and unless a bright, strong light is used, a moving picture will be dim.

The public are quick to appreciate a good picture and are as quick to condemn a poor picture. A bright, steady light means a good picture—a pleased audience—a full house and a fat purse,

The purchase of an "ozo carbi" light will be the most profitable investment you ever made.

No heat is required to make the carbide gas and by its own expansion it is stored in the tank. The "Duplex" generator is a combined generator and wash bottle. The process is very simple and in a few minutes sufficient gas for several entertainments can be made.



"OZO-CARBI" LIGHT IN USE.

This cut shows the "ozo carbi" gas outfit as it appears when connected with a stereopticon.

A is stem of tank valve that is operated by a cylinder wrench furnished with the outfit. B is a regulating valve that is operated by the hand and is to be removed when the tank is packed for shipping. Each tank is provided with a gauge as well as a regulating valve. The gauges indicate at all times the amount of gas in each tank, and the regulating valves give the operator perfect control of the gas and insures an even, steady flow to the burner.

IS IT DANGEROUS?

There is no more danger in using a tank of carbide gas and a tank of "ozo" gas, than there is in using a tank of hydrogen and oxygen.

Some people have an idea that the use of carbide gas is dangerous. On this question we refer you to the *Scientific American, Acetylene Journal,* or any other work of authority. They will all tell you there is no more danger in using carbide gas than there is in ordinary house or illuminating gas, and some even claim, for general use, there is less danger. The generator is so constructed and the amount of carbide is so small that, practically, there is no danger whatever in making the gas. As a safeguard against danger from an accident while making gas, a safety valve is provided. It is *very seldom* an excessive pressure is obtained or an accident occurs; but in case of an emergency the safety valve will relieve the excessive pressure and no harm will be done. The generator for making the carbide gas and the retort for making the "ozo" gas are both provided with a safety valve.

WEIGHT AND SHIPPING CASE.

The outfit when ready for shipping consists of one tank and one shipping case. The shipping case contains the carbide tank, carbide generator, the "ozo" gas making outfit and two cans for chemicals and carbide.

Total weight of complete outfit is about 175 pounds, and can be checked as baggage. With each outfit is sent complete printed instructions, which will be found very simple.

Price, Outfit complete for both gases,	-	$75 00
Chemicals for "ozo" gases, per lb.,	-	15
Carbide for acetylene gas, 10 lb. can,	- -	1 50
" " " 100 " "	-	6 00

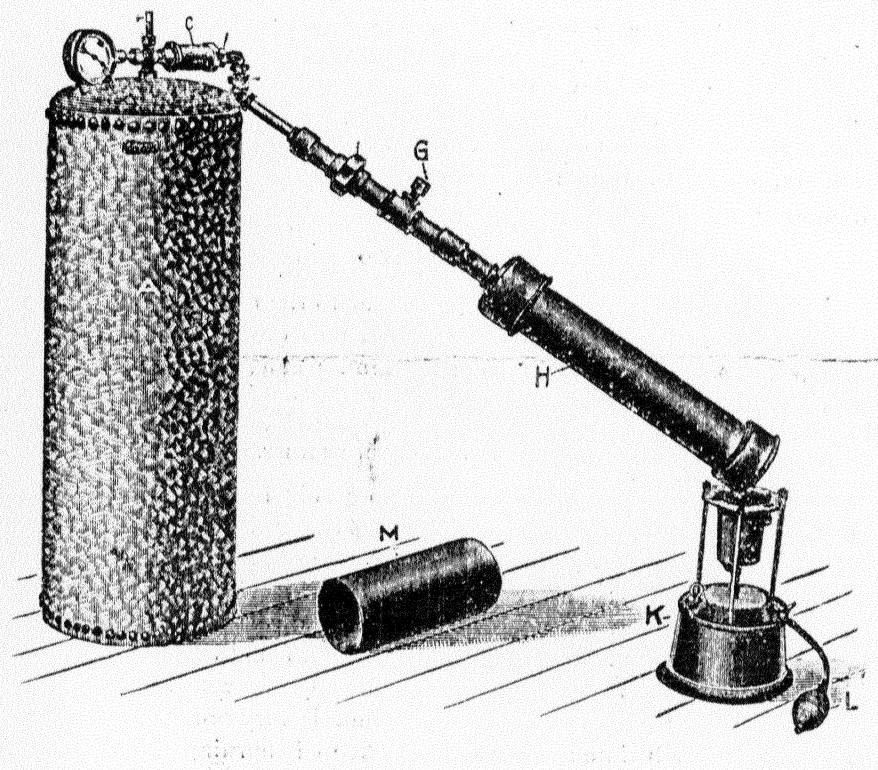
It is always advisable to have some chemicals shipped with the outfit.

For every hour's use it will require about ½ lb. carbide for the acetylene gas and 1 lb. chemicals for the "ozo" gas. The price of chemicals for making the "ozo" gas is so low that no discount is made for larger quantity. The carbide for making the acetylene gas can be purchased in almost any city or town.

GUARANTEE.

This light is something entirely new and we guarantee it to be just as represented—superior to anything on the market—more simple to operate, brighter and stronger—more safe to use than any gas making tank outfit ever made. We will forfeit $100 to anyone who can prove that this is not the safest portable calcium tank outfit on the market. We will also forfeit $100 to anyone who can explode one of these outfits when directions are followed. The most enthusiastic advocate of the "ozo-carbi" light will be the exhibitor who has had experience with calcium and electric light. It is such a relief after using an unreliable, dim, or "wheezy" light, that a trial of the "ozo-carbi" light will always gain for it a most enthusiastic friend and advocate.

To introduce this light to the exhibitor, we will take your outfit in exchange as part payment on a new one.



MAKING THE "OZO" GAS.

The above cut shows the outfit connected with the retort when making the "ozo" gas M is hood for covering retort to retain heat when using furnace or heater K. C is the galvanic modifier through which the gas passes before entering tank A. G is safety valve that in case of emergency prevents any possibility of an explosion.

The tank is made of rolled steel and is galvanized inside and outside *after* the tank is made. This "fills up" and "coats over" all the joints, crevices and rivet heads. It insures the tank against leakage and prevents action of gas or water from eating or rusting the iron.

Galvanizing a tank inside *after it is made*, is something new and greatly increases the life and value of the tank.

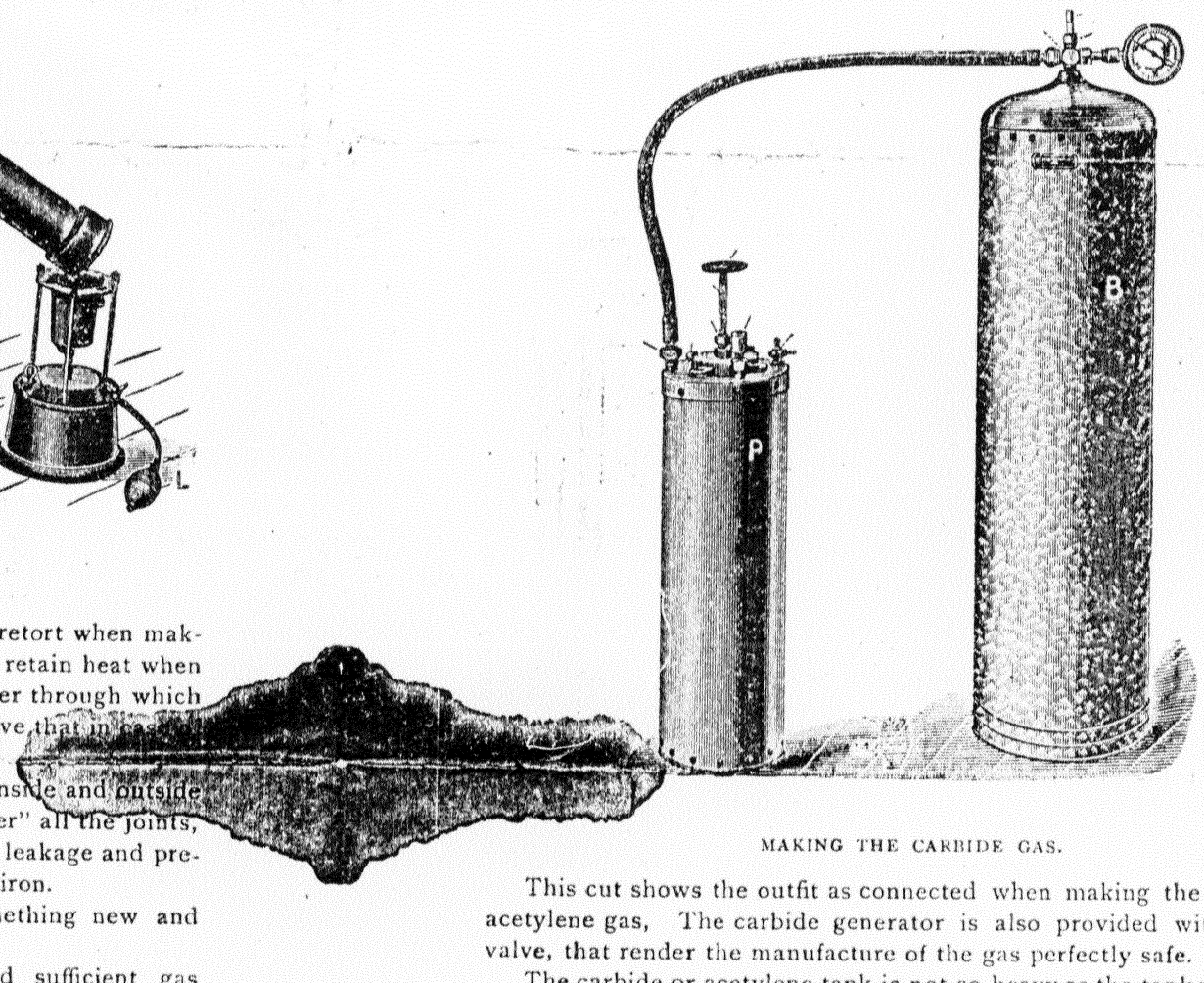
The tank weighs about 53 pounds and will hold sufficient gas for three or four hours. All brass fittings, valves and connections are polished and nickel plated.

The "ozo" gas is very easily made. The mixed chemicals are placed in retort H, heat is applied, and as the "ozo" gas is liberated it passes through the galvanic modifier C and is stored in the tank.

FURNACE OR HEATER K is not included in outfit.

Any other method may be used to heat the retort; but if the furnace is used, much better results will be obtained by covering the retort with with a hood to confine the heat.

Price of furnace, with hood, - - - - $5 00 extra



MAKING THE CARBIDE GAS.

This cut shows the outfit as connected when making the carbide or acetylene gas, The carbide generator is also provided with a safety valve, that render the manufacture of the gas perfectly safe.

The carbide or acetylene tank is not so heavy as the tank used for the "ozo" gas, and an apartment for it is provided in the shipping case. It is made of copper and thin rolled steel The main part of the tank is painted, the copper part is polished, and lacquered and all brass fittings, valves and connections are polished and nickel plated. The tank is light and strong, weighing about 22 pounds, and holds sufficient gas for three or four hours.